

SCHIFF ASSAILANT  
DENOUNCES THIRTY  
YEARS' SENTENCEFoulke E. Brandt Appeals to  
Mr. Dix in Remark-  
able Letter.GOVERNOR ORDERS  
RIGID INVESTIGATIONPrisoner, Silent Since 1907, Denies  
That He Had Any Felo-  
nious Purpose.

## COURT CALLS IT JUSTIFIED

Judge Rosalsky Says Long Term Was  
Based on Murderous Attack—Brandt  
Insane, Insists H. S. Gans.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday.—Foulke E. Brandt, at one time the valet of Mortimer L. Schiff, of the banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., who on April 6, 1907, was sentenced to imprisonment for thirty years after he had pleaded guilty to burglary at Mr. Schiff's home, has made an appeal for executive clemency, and Governor Dix has ordered a thorough investigation.

District Attorney Whitman was in Albany to-day on his return from Clinton Prison, at Dannemora, where he had gone at the request of the Governor to have an interview with Brandt. Neither Mr. Whitman nor O. S. Potter, who has charge of the pardons in the executive office, would discuss the matter in any way other than to admit that the Governor had received an appeal for clemency.

Many of the circumstances detailed by Brandt in his letter to the Governor were known at the time of his arrest, but there was little publicity by reason of his plea of guilty. He was a native of Sweden, and was twenty-one years old at the time. Mr. Schiff had discharged him once or twice before his arrest. Brandt was charged in the indictment with the theft of two stickpins belonging to Mr. Schiff.

He denies in his letter to the Governor that he went to the home of Mr. Schiff with any felonious purpose. He asserts that he had a conversation with Mr. Schiff in the house that night, that Mr. Schiff left him out of the house by the front entrance and asked him to go to the banker's office the next day.

He says that it was when he went to Mr. Schiff's office he was arrested on the charge of burglary. Howard S. Gans, one time Assistant District Attorney, appeared for Mr. Schiff and took the case to the District Attorney's office, William Travers Jerome, under whom Mr. Gans had served, was District Attorney at that time.

After the indictment had been found by the Grand Jury and Brandt was arraigned, Carl Fischer-Hansen, at that time posing as a lawyer for the poor and unfortunate, was assigned as counsel.

Brandt says in his appeal for clemency that Fischer-Hansen told him that if he pleaded guilty he would be sentenced for not more than one year. Brandt says that it was because of unusual circumstances in the case, and the assurance that for a first offense the punishment would not be more than a year's imprisonment, he pleaded guilty.

The plea was made in the Court of General Sessions, before Judge Rosalsky, who imposed a sentence of thirty years in Sing Sing. This was regarded at that time as a severe sentence, as a first offender, twenty-one years old, in other than homicide cases is sent to the Elmira Reformatory or at most receives a light prison sentence.

In the routine of the prison administration Brandt was sent to Dannemora, and he held his peace regarding the matter until after he had served nearly five years. He then made a long and detailed statement of the case and sent it to the Governor.

"There is nothing that I can say about the case," said Mr. Potter to-night. "This man has made an appeal to the Governor, and, as in all cases of that kind, an investigation is being made. That is all that can be said at this time."

JUDGE ROSALSKY CALLS  
SENTENCE JUSTIFIED

Judge Otto A. Rosalsky, of the Court of General Sessions, by whom Foulke E. Brandt was sentenced on April 4, 1907, to serve thirty years in the State prison, said last night that he had learned of no new developments in the case.

"Several weeks ago," said Judge Rosalsky, "I received a communication from Governor Dix asking me, as the judge who sentenced Brandt, to set forth any facts that might be in my possession concerning this case. At the same time the District Attorney received a similar letter. It is customary in such cases for the Judge and the District Attorney to send their replies to these communications from the Governor in the same envelope. I always wait until the District Attorney has written his letter and then I make such additional remarks as I desire to make on the letter written by the District Attorney. For this reason I have not yet answered the Governor's inquiry about this matter. I have been awaiting the result of the investigation begun by Mr. Whitman. As yet I have received no intimation as to what, if anything, he has learned concerning Brandt's recent statement to the Governor.

"At the time he was arrested Brandt said that he was in love with Mrs. Schiff and had written her impudent letters. I do not recall exactly, but it seems to me that some of these letters were published at that time.

"If there was any agreement between Brandt and Howard S. Gans, counsel for Brandt, and Howard S. Gans, counsel for

Where Classified News  
Is Placed To-Day.

General	3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9 and 22
Cable	3 and 11
Washington	6
Albany	6
Labor	4
Politics	3 and 4
Municipal	7
Courts	8
Aviation	9
Obituary	9
Editorial	10
Navy	10
Letters to the Editor	10
Weather	10
Personal Intelligence	10
Society	11 and 12
Art	12
Music and Drama	8
Sport	13
Financial	14 and 15
Court Calendar	16 and 17
Real Estate	16
Shipping Reports	20 and 21
Women in the News	22
For Index to Advertisements	In to-day's Herald see Page 11

Mr. Schiff, to the effect that if Brandt pleaded guilty he would receive a sentence of one year in the penitentiary I never heard of it. This is the first time that such an alleged agreement has been brought to my attention. The only thing that weighed with me in giving such a heavy sentence was the fact that he had a carving knife twenty-four inches long in his possession at the time he made the attack upon Mr. Schiff. That very fact evinced a depraved and murderous mind and I thought that a man with such tendencies should be sent to prison for as long as the law allowed. He pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary in the first degree and the penalty for that offense at that time was not less than ten years up to life in the State prison. In view of all the facts I think I was justified in giving him the sentence that I did."

Brandt, who was also known as Lawrence de Youlke, was arrested in the office of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., at No. 52 William street, March 11, 1907. The complainant against Brandt was Mortimer L. Schiff, son of Jacob H. Schiff. It was alleged that Brandt had stolen two scarfpins valued at \$300 from the home of Mr. Schiff.

For several days mystery was thrown about the affair. Then it developed that on the night of March 8, 1907, Mortimer L. Schiff had been to a dinner party at a dinner party and had been assaulted in his own room by Brandt, who, it was learned then, was formerly a valet employed by Mr. Schiff and who had been discharged a month before. On several previous occasions Brandt had been discharged by Mr. Schiff and after each discharge had been re-employed. At the time of the attack Mrs. Schiff was the only woman in the house. It was said that she did not learn of the attack on her husband until some time later. Mr. Schiff was hit on the head with a bowling pin during the struggle.

Brandt was arraigned before Judge Rosalsky in the Court of General Sessions and pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary in the first degree. He said at that time:

"I went there to kill Mr. Schiff. I hid in the room until he came home and then I hit him with the bowling pin. I was going to kill him with my knife, but he pleaded so hard for his life that I did not only decided not to kill him, but was sorry I hit him at all."

Six years before, Brandt said, he had received a prison sentence in Sweden. When he was arraigned for the offense of April 4, 1907, Judge Rosalsky told him that he was determined to do his part in stamping out crimes of violence in this city. Brandt said nothing when the sentence of thirty years was pronounced.

BRANDT INSANE, SAYS  
HIS PROSECUTOR

Howard S. Gans, who prosecuted Foulke E. Brandt, indicted in 1907 for a burglary alleged to have been committed in the home of Mortimer L. Schiff, last night told a HERALD reporter that in his opinion Brandt was of unsound mind and that his utterances were absolutely unreliable.

According to the statement of Mr. Gans, Brandt was not sentenced to prison for thirty years because of the theft of two scarfpins of insignificant value, but because his assault upon Mr. Schiff.

"Any statement made by Brandt may be deemed to be unreliable and untrustworthy," said Mr. Gans. "It has been in prison in Sweden before his arrival in this country and after serving as valet for several persons here and there he entered the employ of Mr. Mortimer L. Schiff in a like capacity. He had been before the trouble which led to his conviction occurred."

Mr. Gans said that Brandt one day wrote an impudent note to Mrs. Schiff, and after reading it she turned the note over to her husband. Mr. Schiff became angry, and sending for Brandt, he discharged him immediately. Brandt made a display of temper and said that "some one might have cause to regret the occurrence."

"A few days later Brandt wrote to Mr. Schiff," said Mr. Gans. "He appeared to be in a penitent mood and he asked that Mr. Schiff provide him with a letter of recommendation. Mr. Schiff ignored the application. This angered Brandt and a few days thereafter he gained access to the Schiff home with the avowed purpose, as he later admitted, of getting even with Mr. Schiff, to whom he attributed all his troubles."

At the time of Brandt's arrest Mr. Gans was an Assistant District Attorney, and District Attorney Jerome assigned the Brandt case to him. Brandt had been previously held for the Grand Jury by Magistrate Charles S. Whitman, and that body promptly indicted Brandt for burglary. It was after this that Mr. Gans became connected with the case as prosecutor.

"After his conviction in Judge Rosalsky's court," said Mr. Gans, "Brandt threatened to make certain defamatory disclosures if the prosecution did not keep an alleged agreement with him. As no such agreement had been made with him or anybody else, I made a personal investigation of Brandt's statements, and on documentary evidence, which is still in my possession, I found that his statement was a tissue of falsehoods. Subsequently he pleaded guilty, and when he says that this plea was the result of an agreement he states what is false. It was because of the viciousness of the man displayed, as well as because of his previous bad record, that Judge Rosalsky imposed the heavy sentence, nearly five years of which Brandt has now served."

Mr. Gans said that Brandt's startling letter to the Governor contained nothing new, the same charges having been made after his conviction and after a searchless investigation found to be without foundation.

Efforts to reach Mr. Schiff here fail.

All efforts to reach Mr. Schiff last night were unavailing. It was said that he had gone to a dinner party and might not return home until morning.

FRANCE READY TO RECALL AMBASSADOR AT  
ROME; ITALY STRIVES TO PRESERVE PEACECaptured Turks Must Be Re-  
leased at Once, Paris Gov-  
ernment Demands.PRISONERS MEMBERS  
OF RED CRESCENTOttoman Authorities Insist That Men  
Arrested Were Non-Combatants  
and so Immune.

DEVELOPMENTS yesterday in the clash between Italy and France over the seizure by the Italian authorities of Turks aboard a French neutral vessel brought the two countries to the verge of a grave conflict.

From Constantinople comes the news that the Turks captured and taken to the port of Cagliari were beyond doubt members of the Red Crescent, which corresponds to the Red Cross in Christian countries, and so exempt from capture.

France insists that before the question can be laid before The Hague tribunal, as Italy has proposed, the men must be released and handed over to the French authorities.

It was stated in Paris that France is ready to recall her ambassador from Italy unless this demand is complied with at once.

A French naval squadron put to sea from Toulon. It was announced that the battle ships are to take part in manoeuvres along the south coast of France, within a few miles of the Italian coast.

A special cable despatch from Palermo says that Italy is prepared to make any sacrifice to preserve peace.

AMBULANCE CORPS  
USED NO SUBTERFUGETurkish Authorities Sent Names and  
Photographs of Party to Ital-  
ian Red Cross.[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD VIA COM-  
MERCIAL CABLE COMPANY'S SYSTEM.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, Tuesday.—Officials of the Red Crescent, which corresponds to the Red Cross in Christian countries, placed before me to-day the fullest documentary evidence regarding the authenticity of the ambulance corps arrested by the Italian destroyer Agordat on board the French steamship Manouba and landed at Cagliari.

Among the documents are letters to the Italian Red Cross, dated December 30, announcing the starting of the ambulance. The letters were accompanied by identification cards, with photographs and names.

There are also replies from Italy to the effect that the announcement was satisfactory.

Further, there is a letter of the Ottoman Bank instructing the payment of 20,000 Turkish pounds to the Bank of Sfax to the credit of the ambulance, to be drawn upon for the Red Crescent's expenses, besides letters to the Geneva and the French Red Cross associations, simultaneously, giving details of the expedition.

Officials of the Red Crescent scoffed at the suggestion of the Italian authorities that the ambulance was sparsely supplied with surgical instruments and that bandages were lacking, for there were ninety boxes of supplies. The list of names of the party shows that it included Dr. Emin Bey, Dr. Hussein Bey and Dr. Rifki Bey, one controller, twenty attendants and five ambulance bearers.

Dr. Emin Ali, controller of the Red Crescent, said to the HERALD correspondent:

"It is impossible for an international association of such high repute to lend its name to the subterfuge suggested by the Italians. The photograph of each member of the party is stamped on the front and back with a big seal to prevent substitution."

"Let the Italians remember that we contributed \$2,000 for the sufferers by the Messina earthquake and that Italians will be cared for in our ambulances in like manner as in their own."

ITALY READY FOR  
ANY SACRIFICE[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD VIA COM-  
MERCIAL CABLE COMPANY'S SYSTEM.]

PALERMO, Tuesday.—I am able to assure you that the difference between France and Italy over the Manouba incident will be settled amicably, the Italian government being prepared to make any sacrifice so as not to disturb the good relations existing between the two countries.

The first question to be settled is the fate of the twenty-nine Turks. Mons. Poincaré, the French Premier, persists in the view that the understanding arrived at with Signor Tittoni, the Italian Ambassador at Paris on Wednesday last, namely, that the Turks be handed over to the French authorities at Tunis, should first of all be respected.

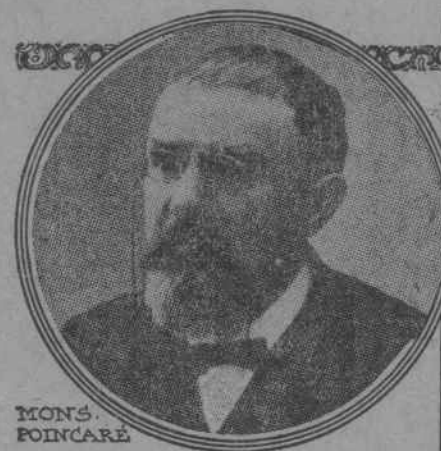
Although aware that Signor Tittoni's cable despatch announcing the understanding with Mons. Poincaré was delayed twenty-four hours in translation at Rome, which delay made it too late to recall the cruiser Agordat, which already had seized the Manouba, the French government insists that everything which is in contradiction with the engagements taken by Signor Tittoni must be rectified.

Finally France insists that the Turkish prisoners be taken to Tunis.

Italy to Yield.

Italian political circles are beginning to recognize that in order not to further strain relations with France Italy will be obliged to deliver up the prisoners.

All that is required at present is to know the result of the examination made at Cagliari to find out whether the Turks are really surgeons or officers. When this examination is made the Italian govern-

MONS.  
POINCARÉ

ment will reach a decision and a formula will be found by Marchese di San Giuliano, the Italian Foreign Minister, and Mons. Barrère, the French Ambassador, to close the incident with dignity.

Mehmet Eyrim Bey, leader of the Turkish mission, arrested on board the Manouba, persists in the assertion that he is a surgeon. But nothing has been found in his trunk or in those of his companions to confirm this assertion.

The declaration of Mons. Poincaré has been received in Italy with reserve. It is not desired to pass an opinion on the conflict before the discussion has been opened between the two governments.

Aeroplane Is Handed Over.

Italy already has handed over the aeroplane seized on board the Carthage, and it is not considered consistent with her dignity again to give way.

The Italian newspapers approve the action of the commander of the cruiser Agordat, which they consider correct. The government had learned that the Carthage was carrying an aeroplane intended for the Turks, and the aeroplane was found on board the steamship. The Italian government also knew the names of the Turks who were on board the Manouba, and the persons thus indicated were arrested.

The Italian government, relying upon the friendliness of the French government, expects it will logically recognize that Italy had good reason for believing in perfect good faith that Duval's aeroplane was destined for the Turks.

It is felt that the affair will be easily arranged, even from a diplomatic viewpoint. It remains to be seen at present whether France will insist on the right of indemnity for the passengers of the Carthage who were detained at Cagliari.

The case of the Manouba appears to be more delicate. France, it appears, demands the release of the Turks arrested on board that vessel, and the matter is complicated by the delay in the despatch of Signor Tittoni, the Italian Ambassador at Paris, to Rome and the erroneous transmission of a code telegram sent by the French Foreign Office to the French vice consul at Cagliari.

The Italian press and public regard the incidents with perfect calm. Italy recognizes and appreciates the proofs of friendship given by France and hopes that France in turn will not permit incidents raised by speculators in contraband of war to interfere with the relations between the two countries.

Turkey has established contraband agencies in neutral countries without considering the delicate situation of those Powers whose hospitality is being abused, with the object of giving rise to incidents.

ITALIAN PRESS IS  
MODERATE IN TONE[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD VIA COM-  
MERCIAL CABLE COMPANY'S SYSTEM.]

ROME, Tuesday.—The Italian press generally shows great moderation in discussing the Franco-Italian differences.

The Popolo Romano, setting aside the question of law, says it is easy for the Italian government to find out between to-day and to-morrow if the twenty-nine Turks arrested on board the Cagliari really were surgeons or officers.

The Vita states that no conflict between the two countries exists, as neither one nor the other desires to provoke it.

The Corriere d'Italia maintains that the Turkish prisoners are officers, and as such constitute absolute contraband.

"Consequently," it continues, "the French contention that the Manouba was arrested arbitrarily while proceeding from one neutral port to another neutral port is valueless."

"In this respect the declaration of London adopts the view of continuity of voyage for all absolute contraband. This declaration is in force, although it has not yet been ratified by the Powers, for it only codifies customs existing in practice."

The Tribuna observes that the Italian merchant code contains no distinction between conditional and absolute contraband. Italy, it adds, having signed the Hague convention under reserve, cannot accept the restrictive interpretation of a night visit which France seeks to establish.

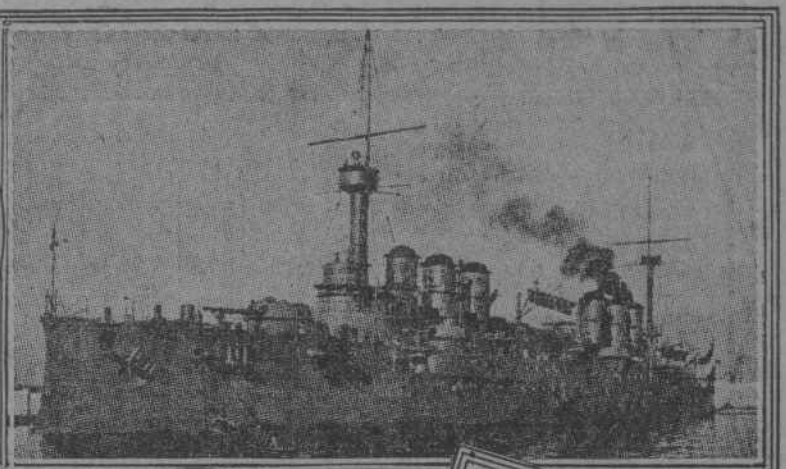
The Giornale d'Italia does not think Italy should return the prisoners to France and adds that the matter should be settled by the Hague tribunal.

Professor Filomusi Guelfi, a well known jurist, declares that even if the Turkish prisoners prove to belong to the Red Crescent Society Italy had a right to arrest them, for they were susceptible of becoming combatants.

PROMINENT SURGEONS  
AMONG THE CAPTIVES[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD VIA COM-  
MERCIAL CABLE COMPANY'S SYSTEM.]

HERALD BUREAU,  
No. 49 AVENUE DE L'OPERA,  
PARIS, Tuesday.

THE HERALD correspondent is informed that among the twenty-nine Turkish members of the Red Crescent Society landed at Cagliari were Dr. Emin Bey, chief of the Ottoman Red Crescent; Dr. Rifki Bey,

French Squadron Puts to Sea;  
"Manoeuvres," Is the ExplanationThree Battle Ships and Flotilla of Destroyers Steam from  
Toulon to Perform Evolutions Within a Few  
Miles of the Italian Coast.

PARIS, Tuesday.—Should Italy refuse to accede to France's demand that the Turks arrested on board the Manouba be turned over to the French authorities France is prepared to recall her Ambassador from Rome and designate French war ships to escort and protect French steamships in the Mediterranean.

The French Minister of Marine has ordered the maritime prefect of Cherbourg to assemble a division of the third squadron of the navy, consisting of the armored cruisers Gloire, Condé and Marcellaise, together with a division of destroyers, off Cherbourg on January 25 in order to carry out war manoeuvres in conjunction with the coast fortifications.

Dr. Hussein Husni Bey, Dr. Ahmed Ali, Dr. Mustafa Ibrahim and the medical assistants Hassan Mehmed, Veli Youssef and Mehmed Ibrahim.

All these have practised at Constantinople and are well known in the European colony there.

AUSTRIAN STEAMSHIP  
STOPPED BY ITALIANS

PERIM, Tuesday.—An Italian war ship stopped the Austrian Lloyd steamship Bregenz in the Red Sea yesterday morning. The Bregenz was bound from Bombay to Trieste.

ENGLAND MAY BE  
DROWN INTO CLASHRear Admiral Stockton, U. S. N.  
(Ret.), Says Red Crescent Ambu-  
lance Was Immune from Seizure.

HERALD BUREAU,  
No. 1508 H STREET, N. W.,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Stockton, U. S. N., retired, who was the first delegate of the United States at the London Naval Conference in 1908-1909, gave his views to the HERALD correspondent to-day on the international question raised by the action of the Italian authorities against the British ship Africa and the French steamship Manouba.

Rear Admiral Stockton said: "When the Italian government declared war against the Turkish government it stated that it accepted the declaration of London and would be bound by its requirements."

"In the case of the British ship Africa, held up by the Italian gunboat Volturno, the case seems to come under article 41 of the declaration of London, which says:—

"Any individual embodied in the armed forces of the enemy who is found on board a neutral merchant vessel may be made a prisoner of war, even though there be no ground for the capture of the vessel."

"This is all right so far as Italy is concerned, as it has accepted the declaration of London, but the declaration of London has not been ratified as yet by the British government, so there may be friction with the British government on that account."

"However, Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Minister, is a firm believer in the declaration of London and a strong advocate of its ratification by the British government, and it is quite probable that he will not demur to this action of the Italian cruiser."

"As to the case of the Manouba, which was seized by Italian destroyers on her voyage from Marseilles to Tunis, the question of immunity of nurses on board a neutral merchant ship is not so well covered by the Hague convention."

"It must be understood, however, that

MR. BRYAN PRAISES  
GOVERNOR WILSON  
FOR HARVEY BREAKDenies That Harper's Weekly  
Editor "Made" the New  
Jersey Candidate.TELLS EXECUTIVE MORE  
DESERTIONS WILL COME"Cannot Keep Company with Those  
Going in Opposite Directions,"  
Says Nebraskan.

## INDICATES FULL SUPPORT

Statement Taken as Announcement of  
Position in Fight—Governor Till-  
man Also Lauds Mr. Wilson.POLITICS OF ONE  
DAY AT A GLANCEWilliam J. Bryan praised  
Governor Wilson for "breaking"  
with Colonel Harvey.

Senator Tillman likewise com-  
mended Governor Wilson for his  
action in the Harvey matter.

Speaker Champ Clark, in a  
magazine article, says only over-  
confidence can keep the democ-  
rats from electing a President.

Mr. Roosevelt, quoted as say-  
ing he would accept a nomina-  
tion, denied the report.

Governor Hadley, of Missouri,  
came out in support of Mr.  
Roosevelt for the republican  
nomination.

The Fourth Congressional dis-  
trict of Oklahoma pledged its  
delegates to President Taft.

Postmaster General Hitchcock  
branded as false the reports that  
he has been disloyal to the Pres-  
ident.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

LINCOLN, Neb., Tuesday.—Declaring  
that Governor Woodrow Wilson did right  
in "breaking" with Colonel George Har-  
vey, William J. Bryan to-day speaks in  
highest terms of New Jersey's candidate  
for the democratic Presidential nomina-  
tion and makes it plain to his friends  
here that it is his intention to stand  
steadfastly back of him in his battle for  
control of the Baltimore convention. In a  
formal statement made public here, Mr.  
Bryan says Governor Wilson was en-  
tirely justified in asking Colonel Harvey  
to desist from his support. As a parting  
message Mr. Bryan says Governor  
Wilson must prepare for still other de-  
fections.

"A man is known by the company he  
keeps," says the statement, "and he can't  
keep company with those going in op-  
posite directions."

Colonel Harvey is described as a life-  
long foe of progressive democracy. The  
declarations of Mr. Bryan will, it is be-  
lieved here, silence reports that Mr.  
Bryan is piqued at old utterances of Gov-  
ernor Wilson, notably the one in which the  
Governor wondered if "some way could  
be found to knock Bryan into a cocked  
hat." Here is Mr. Bryan's statement:—

Denies Obligation to Editor.

"The recent break between Governor  
Wilson and Colonel Harvey illustrates the  
impossibility of co-operation between men  
who look at public questions from dif-  
ferent points of view. Colonel Harvey  
became a supporter of Mr. Wilson when  
he was selected as the democratic candi-  
date for Governor of New Jersey, and he  
continued his support when Governor Wil-  
son began to be discussed as a candidate  
for the Presidency. Of course, it is absurd  
for Colonel Harvey's friends to talk  
about his 'bringing Governor Wilson out.'  
No man or paper could have made Gov-  
ernor Wilson available as a candidate if  
he himself had not attracted attention.  
It would have been impossible for Colonel  
Harvey to have prevented a discussion  
of Governor Wilson's availability."

"But let us assume that Colonel Harvey  
was doing all that he could for his choice,  
what was the situation? His conspicuous  
support was not only of no advantage,  
but it became actually a disadvantage; it  
did not bring to Governor Wilson the class  
of which Colonel Harvey speaks, but  
alienated men just as honest as Colonel  
Harvey's friends, who could not under-  
stand why Colonel Harvey praised Gov-  
ernor Wilson personally without endors-  
ing the things for which Governor Wilson  
stands. It naturally aroused suspicion as  
to the sincerity of one or the other, and  
when Governor Wilson was asked the  
question he admitted that he regarded the  
support of Colonel Harvey as a liability  
rather than as an asset."

Questions Colonel Harvey.

"Should he have pretended that he  
thought that Colonel Harvey was helping  
him, when he was not? And why should  
Colonel Harvey complain? If he really  
favors Governor Wilson he must desire  
to aid him. Why should he be offended  
that at Governor Wilson's frankness? Is  
he more interested in being known as 'the  
man who made Governor Wilson famous'  
than in advancing Governor Wilson's  
cause?"

Harvey has shown no signs of conver-  
sion. If he continues with Annanias he  
is not with any consciousness of blind-  
ness. He has seen no new light, and when  
he does he will feel so ashamed of his  
lifelong fight against progressive democ-

WALDORF EXPERT  
DINES IN PRISON"Oscar" Says Cuisine Is Fine, and He  
Does Not See Why Anybody  
Should Run from It.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

OSKINSKY, N. Y., Tuesday.—Salubrious  
climate and a splendid river view now yield  
place to "Cuisine indorsed by Oscar" of  
the Waldorf-Astoria in the list of attrac-  
tions of the State's great all year round re-  
sort at this place.

John S. Kennedy, superintendent of the  
State's biggest boarding house, entertained  
"Oscar" a few days ago. While making a  
tour of the institution Mr. Tschirky was  
particularly interested in the kitchens  
from which two thousand involuntary  
guests are served three times a day.

The Warden provided a fine dinner for  
his visitor, but "Oscar" called for a plate  
of the savory clam chowder he had seen in  
the mess hall. He ate it with relish.

"There must be something wrong with a  
man who will run away when he can get  
food like this," said Oscar.

"There is," said the warden, but he is  
hopeful that "Oscar's" commendation will  
keep down the number of unauthorized  
leave takings.

## PALMER SEEKS FREEDOM.

Referee Will Pass on Ability to  
Handle Estate.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Tuesday.—Supreme  
Court Justice Keogh, at White Plains to-  
day, decided to appoint a referee to pass  
upon the application of Robert Amory  
Palmer, the owner of extensive Manhattan  
property, and now an adjudged incompet-  
ent, to give him control of his estate.  
Palmer was arrested in New York in May,  
1910, and was found incompetent.